

# THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY: JOHN BEARD, Jr., Editor and Proprietor.

Salisbury, Rowan County, N. C.



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Saturday, December 6, 1834

## The Western Carolinian.

ISSUED WEEKLY BY JOHN BEARD, JR.

### TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The Western Carolinian is published every Saturday, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three months.
2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editor.
3. Subscriptions will not be received for a less time than one year; and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.
4. Any person who will procure six subscribers to the Carolinian, and take the trouble to collect and transmit their subscription-money to the Editor, shall have a paper gratis during their continuance.

### TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1. Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted, at 50 cents per square for the first insertion, and 33 cents for each continuance; but, where an advertisement is ordered to go in only twice, 50 cts. will be charged for each insertion.
2. Persons who desire to engage by the year, will be accommodated by a reasonable deduction from the above charges for transient custom.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editor, the postage should in all cases be paid.

Books, Pamphlets,  
Handbills, Circulars, Cards, &c.  
Neatly Printed at this Office.

### Current Prices of Produce, &c.

#### AT SALISBURY.....December 3.

Bacon,	12 1/2	Molasses,	50 a 60
Brandy, apple,	40 a 45	Nails,	8 a 10
Butter,	15	Rye,	25 a 30
Cotton, in seed,	2 1/2	Sugar, brown,	10 a 12 1/2
Corn,	10	loaf,	17 a 20
Coffee,	16 a 18	Salt,	112 a 125
Corn,	40	Tallow,	8 a 10
Feathers,	30 a 33	Tobacco,	8 a 20
Flour, (super),	550 a 600	Wheat, (bushel),	80 a 100
Flaxseed,	100	Whiskey,	45 a 50
Lard,	100		
Linseed Oil, per gallon,	\$1 12 1/2		

#### AT FAYETTEVILLE.....November 25.

Bacon,	12 1/2	Iron,	4 a 4 1/2
Brandy, apple,	40 a 45	Molasses,	40 a 45
Butter,	15	Nails, out,	8 a 10
Cotton,	10	Sugar, brown,	10 a 12 1/2
Coffee,	16 a 18	loaf,	17 a 20
Corn,	40	Salt,	112 a 125
Feathers,	30 a 33	Tallow,	8 a 10
Flour, (super),	550 a 600	Tobacco,	8 a 20
Flaxseed,	100	Wheat, (bushel),	80 a 100
Lard,	100	Whiskey,	45 a 50
Linseed Oil, per gallon,	\$1 12 1/2		

#### AT CHERAW, (S. C.).....November 27.

Bacon,	12 1/2	Iron,	4 a 4 1/2
Brandy, apple,	40 a 45	Molasses,	40 a 45
Butter,	15	Nails, out,	8 a 10
Cotton,	10	Sugar, brown,	10 a 12 1/2
Coffee,	16 a 18	loaf,	17 a 20
Corn,	40	Salt,	112 a 125
Feathers,	30 a 33	Tallow,	8 a 10
Flour, (super),	550 a 600	Tobacco,	8 a 20
Flaxseed,	100	Wheat, (bushel),	80 a 100
Lard,	100	Whiskey,	45 a 50
Linseed Oil, per gallon,	\$1 12 1/2		

#### AT COLUMBIA, (S. C.).....November 21.

Bacon,	12 1/2	Iron,	4 a 4 1/2
Brandy, apple,	40 a 45	Molasses,	40 a 45
Butter,	15	Nails, out,	8 a 10
Cotton,	10	Sugar, brown,	10 a 12 1/2
Coffee,	16 a 18	loaf,	17 a 20
Corn,	40	Salt,	112 a 125
Feathers,	30 a 33	Tallow,	8 a 10
Flour, (super),	550 a 600	Tobacco,	8 a 20
Flaxseed,	100	Wheat, (bushel),	80 a 100
Lard,	100	Whiskey,	45 a 50
Linseed Oil, per gallon,	\$1 12 1/2		

#### AT CAMDEN, (S. C.).....November 22.

Brandy, apple,	40 a 45	Iron,	4 a 4 1/2
Butter,	15	Molasses,	40 a 45
Cotton,	10	Nails, out,	8 a 10
Coffee,	16 a 18	Sugar, brown,	10 a 12 1/2
Corn,	40	loaf,	17 a 20
Feathers,	30 a 33	Salt,	112 a 125
Flour, (super),	550 a 600	Tallow,	8 a 10
Flaxseed,	100	Tobacco,	8 a 20
Lard,	100	Wheat, (bushel),	80 a 100
Linseed Oil, per gallon,	\$1 12 1/2	Whiskey,	45 a 50



LONG EXPECTED,  
But come at Last!

Samuel Craige & Co.

Respectfully inform their friends, and the public in general, that their long expected supply of

**NEW GOODS**

Has at last been Received,  
At their Store, at Foster's Mill.

Their new assortment is fresh from the Northern Cities, and will be found to consist of

**FIRST QUALITY  
DRY-GOODS, HARD-WARE,  
Groceries, Cutlery, &c.**

Which, together with their former stock, makes their present supply

**Very Large and Desirable.**

Being determined to sell cheap for Cash or Country Produce, or on the usual credit to punctual customers, they hope to merit and receive a continuance of the patronage which they have heretofore enjoyed at the hands of a liberal public.

S. C. & CO.

Rowan Co., Nov. 29, 1834.

## GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina.

GENTLEMEN: The gratification which it always affords me to witness the assemblage of the immediate representatives of the people, is greatly heightened, upon the present occasion, by the peculiar circumstances under which you have convened. Although we have neither, as an independent State, nor as one of the constituent parts of a great nation, attained the highest degree of prosperity and happiness within our reach, we have reason to believe that we have made important improvements in the science of government, and have done much to perpetuate and diffuse the lights of civil and religious freedom at home and abroad. Such considerations must excite in every patriotic bosom not merely emotions of pleasure, but the most heartfelt gratitude to the Great Author of these distinguished blessings. Deeply sensible as we may be, however, of the superior advantages which we enjoy, in comparison with any other people, either ancient or modern, we should recollect that nations, as individuals, must continually press forward in the contest for human excellence, if they would preserve their relative superiority.

No truth in political science is more clearly established, than that the public liberty can only be preserved by the distribution, among various departments, of the powers of government. The great excellence of our Constitution consists in this distribution, and however much we may regret to witness a conflict for authority between these departments, there is no difficulty in determining that, while the checks and balances are preserved, the public liberty is safe. It is only when too much power is grasped by either, that the whole system of government is endangered.

That your attention should be mainly directed to objects of State legislation, cannot be doubted. This does not preclude, nevertheless, a proper degree of vigilance with respect to the proceedings of the General Government, since upon the purity of its administration may depend not only public prosperity, but individual security and freedom. Pursuing the course indicated by these suggestions, I will proceed at once to the most important subjects which are, in my opinion, proper for your consideration. Of these the proposition to amend the Constitution of this State, first introduced into the General Assembly in 1787, and which has continued to command the public attention for nearly half a century, is regarded as most prominent. Upon a subject of such universal interest, and involving so many important considerations, you have a right to expect an unreserved communication of the opinions of the Executive Department. The circumstances which, in my estimation, rendered such a course improper at the commencement of the last session, do not now exist, and I avail myself of the first fair opportunity which has been afforded to me to present my views of this perplexing, but interesting question.

The Constitution itself is silent on the subject of amendment, and this circumstance has given rise to great diversity of opinion as to the mode in which it may be effected. It has been contended, on the one hand, that if the Legislature is not alone clothed with this highest attribute of sovereignty, it has the exclusive right to direct the time when, the agents by whom, and the manner in which, it shall be exercised; and that the acts of a Convention assembled without legislative sanction would be unauthorized and void. On the other hand, it is insisted that no change of the fundamental law can be legitimate, unless it proceed from the people in their primary assemblies; and that all action upon the subject by the Legislature is an usurpation of power. I apprehend that neither position is true to the extent which is sometimes contended. That all political power is vested and derived from the people only, is a leading principle in our Bill of Rights, and it would seem to be a necessary deduction from it, that they have, in the absence of all stipulation, the right to alter or to amend the Constitution.

Without entering into any formal reasoning upon the subject, however, or even looking abroad for authority, it is believed that the argument may be safely rested upon the precedents which have come down to us, clothed with the sanction of the framers of the Constitution, and of the two successive Conventions to which it has been submitted for amendment. It will not be contended that the Constitution cannot be amended, or entirely abrogated, and a new system adopted, by the same power, exercised in the same manner, which gave existence to the former. The incipient measures towards the adoption of the present Constitution, proceeded neither from the Legislature nor from the people in their primary assemblies, nor was it framed by delegates chosen for the purpose only.

On the 9th of August, 1776, the Council of Safety, which consisted of two members from each of the six judicial districts in the State, appointed by the Provincial Congress which assembled at Halifax in April preceding, adopted the following Resolution:

"The Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress Assembled, at Philadelphia, the 4th day of July, 1776, having determined that the thirteen United Colonies are free and independent States, and in consequence thereof having published a Declaration of Independence:

"Resolved, That it be recommended to the good people of this now independent State to pay the greatest attention to the election, to be held on the 15th of October next, of Delegates to represent them in Congress, and to have particularly in view the important consideration that it will be the business of the delegates then chosen, not only to make laws for the good government of, but also to form a Constitution for this State; that this last, as it is the corner stone of all law, so it ought to be fixed and permanent: and that according as it is ill or well ordered, it must tend in the first degree to promote the happiness or misery of the State."

The delegates elected to the Provincial Congress, in pursuance of this recommendation, convened in Halifax in the month of December following, and

in addition to the discharge of the ordinary legislative, judicial, and executive duties, adopted the present system of fundamental law. The Constitution thus formed has twice undergone amendment. In 1788, the Convention which assembled to consider the Federal Constitution, in compliance with "a recommendation of the General Assembly to that Convention," to consider the propriety of extending to the town of Fayetteville the right of representation in the General Assembly, passed an ordinance for that purpose. The Convention which, in the month of November of the following year, adopted the Federal Constitution, acting under a similar recommendation from the General Assembly, passed the ordinance to establish the place for the future seat of government. Neither the Constitution itself, nor either of these amendments, was at any time submitted to the people for ratification; and it is remarkable that the resolution of 1787 did not recommend to the people to elect members to a Convention with power to consider the propriety of allowing a town member to Fayetteville, but confined the discretion immediately to the Convention called to consider the Federal Constitution. Without pursuing this discussion further, the conclusion may be fairly drawn, that a legislative recommendation to the people to select a Convention, clothed with authority to exercise the highest duties of legislation, is in strict accordance with first principles, and in precise conformity to all the precedents afforded by our history.

It is not considered necessary to inquire into the validity of other modes which have been suggested as proper to effect this object; because the one proposed is entirely adequate to the end in view, is the only one that comes within the legitimate range of legislative authority, and has twice received the unanimous sanction of the founders of the Government. Nor is any discussion of the principle so frequently controverted, that a Convention may be invested with limited powers, believed to be called for. If the precedents before us are authorities, the affirmative is conclusively established; for neither the Convention of 1788, nor that of '89, had any other power, in connexion with the State Constitution, than to allow Fayetteville a town member, and to establish the seat of government. The objection, indeed, seems to be altogether of recent origin, and not to have been even suggested in the frequent discussions which the subject underwent at that period.

Satisfied myself that you have authority to direct that a Convention shall be convened to consider the Constitution; to prescribe the specific powers with which it shall be invested, and that any act it may perform, which shall transcend those limitations of power, will be void, I beg leave to state briefly some of the reasons which induce me to recommend that a Convention with limited powers shall be called.

A particular examination of the various changes which have been proposed to our fundamental law, would not comport with the character of this communication. The great object to be attained is a radical change in the basis of representation. It is obvious that the statesmen of 1787 contemplated no other innovation upon the Constitution than to substitute either population or taxation, or both combined, as a basis, instead of the arbitrary principle of county representation, without regard either to numbers or wealth, or even territorial extent. It is believed that no material innovation is generally desired at the present day, on any other department of the Government, than the legislative, unless the proposed change in the mode of supplying vacancies in the Executive department shall be so considered.

This system of representation had its origin, no doubt, in the universal disposition which existed among the colonists, at the organization of their political society, to assimilate our institutions as nearly as practicable to those of the mother country. And although it has been entirely abolished or greatly modified by all the old States, with the exception of Maryland and North-Carolina, and has not been adopted by any one of the new States, it is believed to have prevailed universally in the colonial forms of government. It is not surprising, therefore, that such high antiquity in the parent State, and which has been the general sanction of the colonies, should have found favor with the Congress which framed our Constitution. But that it should have been acquiesced in for nearly half a century after it had been rejected by most of the other States, and had failed to command the concurrence of the united wisdom of all of them in the Convention that framed the Federal Constitution, exhibits striking evidence of the patience and patriotic forbearance of that portion of our citizens who regarded themselves as aggrieved by its inequality.

From an early period in our history, however, this basis of representation has been the source of constant disquietude. An Act of Assembly, passed in 1746, when there were but fourteen counties in the province, recites that the inhabitants of several of the northern counties claim the privilege of being represented in the Assembly by five members, "while those of the more southern and western counties, who are more numerous, and contribute much more to the general tax of the province, are represented only by two members; from which inequality great mischiefs and disorders have arisen, and the best schemes for the good and welfare of the province have been utterly defeated." The proposition to change the system in 1787 and the following year, was introduced and sustained by some of the most distinguished statesmen of that era, who were also conspicuous members of the Congress which framed the Constitution itself. It was adopted in both instances by one branch of the Legislature, and would most probably have succeeded in the other, but for the nearly unanimous opposition of the members from the counties which now constitute the State of Tennessee. It was then, as at present, the source of contention between the populous and sparsely settled counties, and hence the change was universally desired by the maritime portion of the State. The session of

our western territory to the General Government, obviated, to some extent, the inequality previously complained of, and restored temporary harmony to our public councils. It is unnecessary to illustrate the practical operation of this system by particular examples. It is certain that it subjects the majority to the will of the minority, and confers on those who pay comparatively but a small proportion of the public expense, the power to control the entire resources of the country. If the wisdom, patriotism, and spirit of compromise, requisite to the permanent and satisfactory adjustment of this controversy, shall be found united in the present General Assembly, you will achieve a triumph of inestimable importance, and entitle yourselves to the lasting gratitude of posterity.

It is perfectly certain that, until this source of contention shall be withdrawn, the baneful spirit which distracted our colonial assemblies, will continue to thwart all efforts towards wise and liberal legislation, and defeat "the best schemes for the good and welfare of the State."

As next in importance to this fundamental question, the relations which exist between this State and the General Government will claim your consideration. This subject, it will be recollected, was referred to in the last annual message, and the disposition intimated to discuss it at a future period. The opinion then expressed, that the growth of this State in power and wealth, retarded as it has been by certain natural disadvantages, has also been greatly impeded by the effects resulting from various acts of Federal Legislation, remains unchanged. A simple statement of facts will render it apparent that we sustained great losses in the partial adjustment of the debts incurred by the Confederacy and the States in the Revolutionary war;—that the fiscal system rendered necessary by the assumption of the debts of the States, on the part of the Federal Government, was deeply prejudicial to our interests;—and that now, when the national debt is extinguished, we have a clear right to such indemnity as may be afforded, by an equitable distribution by Congress of the fund created, but no longer needed, for that purpose.

It is not proposed to examine the details connected with our claims for expenditures during the war of the Revolution. A mere reference to the rule by which the adjustment was made, is all that is necessary to a correct view of the subject. By the Articles of Confederation, it was stipulated that all expenses incident to the common defence and general welfare should be paid out of a common treasury, to be supplied "by the several States in proportion to the value of all lands within each State granted to or surveyed for any person, as such land and the buildings and improvements thereon should be estimated," in the manner that might thereafter be directed. The Act of Congress of 1790 changed this rule, and provided that that expenses incurred by the Confederation in the common defence and general welfare, should be paid by the States in proportion to the Federal population which should be ascertained to belong to each by an enumeration, which was then directed to be taken. In the House of Representatives of the Congress which adopted this apportionment, this State and South Carolina, under the rule of representation established by the Constitution, had five members each, or one-thirtieth of the whole number of which that body was composed. By this substituted rule of apportionment, however, North Carolina became chargeable with one-tenth, and South Carolina with one-seventeenth, of the public debt. North Carolina was made a debtor State to the amount of about half a million of dollars, while South Carolina received from the Treasury of the United States more than twice that sum. It is apparent, if the original principle recognized by the Articles of Confederation had been adhered to, that the result would have been widely different, and that the one which was observed operated most unequally in regard to our interests. Some attention to the details of the settlement, has produced upon me the impression that we were scarcely more unfortunate in the selection of the rule, than in its application to the various questions touching our expenditures determined by the commissioners.

It is proper to remark that comparison has been instituted between this State and South Carolina, not because the population was greater than in one or two other instances that might have been referred to, but principally for the reason that her proximity to us, and similarity of situation, rendered this the most apt illustration.

The same Act of Congress which prescribed the proportion in which the debt created during the Revolution should be paid by the several States, laid the foundation of the revenue system which has prevailed until the present period. It provided likewise for the assumption by the General Government of debts which had been contracted by the individual States, to the amount of twenty millions and a half of dollars; and for the gradual redemption of the whole debt, foreign and domestic, the proceeds of the public lands, which had been ceded by the several States, and an impost of seven and a half per cent. *ad valorem*, and an impost of seven and a half per cent. *ad valorem*, were constituted a sinking fund. It is evident that at the period of this enactment, the public domain was looked to as the principal source from which this fund was to be derived, and that it was not intended to have recourse to any species of taxation longer than might be necessary to render the proceeds of the former available.

No prejudice is entertained against a revenue arising from imposts on foreign merchandise. On the contrary, it is regarded as the most convenient mode of taxation yet devised. If experience has shown that it may readily be applied to favor the industry of one section of the Union at the expense of another, and that it affords an opportunity to the Federal Legislature to require from our citizens larger contributions than are necessary to an economical administration of the Government, it is an argument against the abuse, and not the legitimate exercise, of a necessary power. A tariff of duties on imported goods was at an early period recognized by various Acts of the Legislature of this State

as a favorite mode of taxation. It is well known that one of the strongest arguments urged upon the General Assembly of 1788, by the opposition in Congress, to induce the cession of the western territory to the Confederation, was that it was necessary to the introduction of this system; and that on no other condition would some of the eastern States, and particularly Rhode Island, submit to a five per cent. impost. There is no fact connected with our history under the Confederation, more clearly established than the early and continued anxiety of the State of North Carolina to provide an adequate revenue for the government, by a tax upon importations. The impression which then prevailed, however, of the relative proportions of revenue which would be required by the General and State Governments, as shown by the early legislation of each, is fraught with important instruction. In 1783, an impost of five per cent. *ad valorem*, to provide means for the redemption of a debt of more than fifty millions, limited in the term of its continuance to twenty-five years, was proposed by North Carolina, and failed to obtain the concurrence of the Confederacy. At the same session, an impost of two per cent., and every species of direct tax which now prevails, was levied for the State Government. The Act of Congress of 1790, before referred to, sets apart for the payment of the civil and contingent debt of the United States, the sum of six hundred thousand dollars. It is very clear that upon the part of this State no doubt was entertained that a comparatively small share of the taxes paid by her citizens, would be required by the Federal Government. Instead, however, of this expectation being realized, we now find that the revenue accruing to the Treasury of the United States from this State is, upon the lowest principle of computation, greater by twenty fold than the amount required to sustain the State Government; and that the expenses of the civil and contingent list, during the last year, exceeded the entire amount of State debts, the assumption of which in 1790 created universal alarm.

The predictions of able and patriotic statesmen in our Convention which rejected the Federal Constitution, that a system of heavy taxation and lavish expenditure would grow up under it, although derided at the time as chimerical by others, neither less wise nor patriotic than themselves, have been realized to an extent which the most fearful and far sighted did not apprehend. Whether these evils are not rather to be regarded as obviously resulting from the abuse of delegated power, than as effects which might reasonably have been anticipated from the instrument itself, it is not now proper to inquire. But he who does not perceive the constant tendency of the Federal Government to extend its powers, augment its resources, and multiply its expenditures, must be very inattentive to our past and present history.

Injurious as was the arrangement of the Revolutionary claims to the interests of this State, and oppressive as the fiscal system of the General Government has been to all the Southern States, we derive consolation from the reflection that we have outgrown, in some degree, the effects of the first, and enjoy the prospect of relief from the last. We have arrived, too, at a period in our affairs, which authorizes the expectation that, though an indemnity cannot be afforded, some reparation may be obtained for the injuries we have suffered. The perplexing questions connected with the tariff system have been adjusted for the present, and it is hoped, will be finally settled on the expiration of the Act of 1832.—The national debt is extinguished, and the national domain is relieved from the pledge under which it was held for the benefit of the General Government. The important question for the first time arises for consideration, what disposition shall be made of it? Louisiana and Florida were acquired by purchase, and, of course, under the Constitution of the United States, are the common property of the Union. All other portions of the public domain were ceded in the Confederacy, or have, as in the instances of this State and Georgia, been conveyed to the United States since the adoption of the Constitution, "as a means as well of harmonizing the extinguishment of the debts, as of establishing the harmony of the United States." All the deeds of cession contain a condition substantially the same with that to be found in the deed executed upon the part of this State, viz: that the lands ceded "shall be considered as a common fund, for the use and benefit of the United States of America, North Carolina inclusive, according to their respective and usual proportion in the general charge and expenditure, and shall be faithfully disposed of for that purpose, and for no other use or purpose whatever."

The "debt" to be extinguished was the debt created in the common defence anterior to the date of the instrument, and the fund, after the extinguishment of this debt, was to be applied to the "use and benefit of the United States, according to their respective and usual proportion in the general charge and expenditure." This would seem to be the obvious and fair construction of the deed, and it results, as a necessary consequence, that North Carolina, having been burdened, at the period when her citizens were least able to sustain it, with one-tenth of the whole amount of the public debt, is entitled to receive a like portion of the fund which remains undisposed of.

Whatever conclusion you may come to on this subject, it seems to me that the proposition offered to give these lands to the States within which they are situated, or to reduce the price at which they have been hitherto disposed of, is wholly inadvisable. Next to the operation of the revenue system, no other measure of the General Government has so seriously affected the interests of the States, as the law prices at which our public lands have been enabled to obtain the most fertile Valley of the Mississippi. No one can be so blinded to the distinction in the value of property in this State already mentioned, as to doubt the propriety of the recommendation that the land should be sold at a further reduction in the public lands. These lands were obtained



blood and treasure of the old States, and while we should be disposed to continue the same liberal policy to the younger members of the Confederacy, which has characterized all the proceedings of the General Government, it ought not to be expected of us to go further. At all events, the Southern States, having, during nearly half a century, exhausted their resources in the payment of bounties to the ingenuity of the Eastern, must not be refused that adequate rewards may be provided for the enterprise of the Western States.

The existing Tariff of duties, which, happily for the country, has been satisfactorily arranged, for the present at least; must produce a revenue entirely adequate to an economical administration of the Government, and additional resources will but tend to prodigality and corruption. There seems to be no good reason, therefore, why—the object having been accomplished for which the sinking fund was created—the national domain shall not be divided, in the stipulated proportion, among all the members of the Confederacy. To the State Governments, it will afford the most important aid in the prosecution of schemes of Internal Improvement, and the diffusion of the means of education. All experience proves that, if the powers could be rightfully exercised, the General Government is not competent to the accomplishment of these great purposes; and the heavy amount paid indirectly by this State into the Treasury of the United States, under the operation of the present revenue system, if this fund be denied us, places the accumulation of the requisite means beyond our reach, within any reasonable period of time.

My opinions with respect to the necessity of a speedy and efficient prosecution, by the State, of a General System of Internal Improvements, were communicated at length in the Report made to the General Assembly at the last session, by the Board for Internal Improvements. It is not proposed to discuss, at present, any one of the various topics which were then fully considered. The experience of another year affords conclusive proof that individual associations never will, and never can, accomplish any plan commensurate with our necessities and resources. If the money alone which has been expended by our Legislative councils in the creation of corporations, that have existed only on paper, and are at most inconvenient encumbrances on our Statute Book, had been applied to the construction of some work, at a proper point, we should have had before us an experiment which would, at least, have afforded useful instruction. The continually increasing current of emigration, which is depriving us of many of our most intelligent and enterprising citizens, and a large portion of our wealth, particularly in the section of the State hitherto regarded as the most populous and opulent, imparts to this subject a painful interest. If the evil admitted of no remedy, allusion to it would be both weak and idle. It is not, however, so considered. In the extent of her territory, the variety of her productions, the fertility of her soil, and salubrity of her climate, North Carolina will compare advantageously with the most prosperous members of the Confederacy. The obstructions to the navigation of our rivers, by the falls created by the ledge of granite which traverses the State from North-east to South-west, and the impossibility of entering either of the ports connected with these rivers, with ships of the largest class, are certainly great natural disadvantages. It is believed, however, that these difficulties may be obviated to an extent which will ensure us all the commercial facilities essential to a highly prosperous condition. We have a wider extent of sea coast than any State in the Union, and the best inlet harbor South of the Chesapeake. We have the power to connect this harbor with nearly all the navigable waters of the State, and thus bring the blessings of commerce not only to the doors of our own citizens, but afford a national highway to our sister States, of great importance in time of peace, and of inestimable value in time of war. Under such circumstances, to permit public prosperity either to decline or remain stationary, is as foreign from our duty as it is injurious to our interests and repugnant to our feelings. The period cannot be distant when other objects than the disbursement of sums smaller than the aggregate of legislative expenses, shall be considered as falling within the legitimate range of your duties. The immediate representatives of the people, the highest and most responsible functionaries recognized by the theory of our Government, are selected and convened for the attainment of objects essential to the public weal, which cannot be effected by individual effort. I am satisfied myself, that the course of legislation hitherto pursued is to be ascribed to local divisions, more than to any other cause, and the hope is fondly cherished that you will not separate without the adoption of such measures as shall make us a united people, as well in feeling as in interest.

The revenue system of this State is radically defective, and requires both revision and amendment. For some years past, the disbursements from the Public Treasury have exceeded the ordinary receipts, and we have been gradually consuming the principal of a productive fund which had been accumulated by the economy of preceding years. The investments which have been made in the Stock of the Bank of the State of North Carolina, leaves it no longer in our power to pursue this exhausting process, and we are compelled to provide other means to defray the expenses of the Government. This, it is believed, may be effected without any increase of the present rate of taxation, if provision is made to secure a fair valuation of real estate, and to ascertain the number of individuals legally liable to poll tax. The Government of this country should never hold out temptations to its citizens to do wrong. Such, however, is the manifest tendency of the most important features of our fiscal system. In practice, whatever may have been the theoretical speculations of the lawgiver, every owner of real estate assesses the value of his own freehold, and it follows, as a necessary consequence, that the individual who is honest under all circumstances contributes his fair proportion to the maintenance of the Government, while he who is less conscientious receives a different reward for his fidelity.

The same objection applies, with still greater force, to the regulations under which the poll tax is levied. All slaves over twelve, and under fifty years of age, are subject to capitation tax. If every slave owner in the community were entirely disposed to do so, it is no very easy task to ascertain accurately the proportion of his slaves who are between twelve and fifty years of age. Records are rarely kept of the ages of these born under our statutes, and we have still greater difficulty in ascertaining the ages of such as have been acquired by purchase or inheritance. He, however, who is

not scrupulously honest, may satisfy his conscience by very superficial inquiries, when they agree with his interest; and the individual who is entirely beyond the influence of moral coercion may commit fraud with impunity. Attempts to detect crimes of this character, are rarely made; and, if they were more frequent, success, in the nature of things, is nearly impossible. A single example will suffice to establish the correctness of these remarks, and show the extent to which the revenue is defrauded. The aggregate number of slaves in this State, in 1830, was 246,462. At least one half of these, by every authorized principle of computation, were between the ages of twelve and fifty years, and, at the rate of twenty cents each, should have contributed to the Public Treasury 24,646 dollars. The entire amount of poll tax derived in that year, from this source, and from the same rate of taxation imposed on every free male between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five, in a population of little less than half a million, was \$28,211 35, exclusive of the six per cent. commissions retained by the Sheriffs for collection. It is confidently believed that if a fair mode for the valuation of lands were provided, and a proper system of accountability devised with respect to the poll tax, the amount of revenue derived from these sources would be increased one-fourth, and that this reform alone would enable the Public Treasurer to meet the ordinary expenditures from his department. With respect to the tax on slaves, a simple, easy, and efficient remedy, would probably arise from abolishing the discrimination of ages, and imposing a tax on each. In practice, it will be found no more burdensome, and the process more simple, to give in the whole number of slaves at ten cents, than to ascertain the number of those between twelve and fifty, who are subject to twenty cents; and those who now misrepresent the ages of their slaves, without the fear of detection, will find it much more difficult to conceal their number.

I have heretofore ventured to express the opinion that too large a proportion of the public burden is imposed upon those who are subject to a poll tax only, and that the range of taxation should be extended. Subsequent reflection has satisfied me entirely of the correctness of the position. The poll tax on the day laborer and the capitalist is precisely the same; and it sometimes happens that the latter, like the former, is subject to no other species of contribution. In the one case, it is an onerous imposition; in the other, a tax a thousand fold greater might occasion no sensible inconvenience. It seems at least to be worthy of consideration, whether pleasure carriages, and other articles of luxury, and especially collateral inheritances, should not be brought within the operation of our revenue laws.

The Report of the Public Treasurer will exhibit a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Treasury Department, which will present all the information that can be desired upon the subject. His views with respect to our financial system will command attention, and afford satisfactory evidence of the diligence and ability with which his duties have been discharged. The Bank of the State of North Carolina, incorporated by an Act of the last Legislature, has gone into operation at an earlier period, and under more favorable auspices, than was anticipated by its most sanguine friends. The entire amount of stock authorized to be subscribed by individuals (900,000 dollars) had been taken, and the payments made with more than ordinary punctuality. Of the stock reserved for the State, (600,000 dollars,) but one-fourth has been subscribed and paid for by the Public Treasurer. The remaining three-fourths must be secured within the period of two years from the first of January next, or the privilege reserved to the State will be forfeited. Your attention is thus early directed to the subject, that proper measures may be adopted, by a judicious revision of our revenue laws, by the sale of other public stocks, or by resorting to a loan, to attain one of the leading objects contemplated by the charter of this institution.

Some legislation is necessary with respect to the publication and distribution of the Acts of Assembly. The transmission of a single copy to the Executive of each State, is at present authorized, while we receive from nearly all the States a copy for the Executive Department, and one for each branch of the Legislature. It is the duty of the Secretary of State to deliver to the Public Printer, at an early period after the adjournment of the General Assembly, copies of all Acts which have been passed. But it is not made the duty of any one to arrange the order of publication, to prepare indexes and marginal notes, and to revise the proof-sheets. This evil has been increased by the anxiety which prevails at the close of the session to expedite business, by the employment of inexperienced engrossing clerks. The mistakes which last winter escaped the vigilance of the examining committees, have not only deformed the statute book, but have materially affected the construction of some of the most important enactments of the session.

The death of James Grant, Esquire, late Comptroller of the Public Accounts, has deprived the State of the services of a faithful and vigilant officer. This event occurred at too late a period to admit of my assembling the Executive Council with a view to a temporary appointment, and the office is therefore vacant. The duties of the Comptroller have devolved upon the Treasury Department at the busiest season of the year, and it is desirable that this vacancy should be supplied at as early a day as practicable. Perhaps a fairer occasion may never be presented for suggesting that the practice which has prevailed for years, of selecting Councilors from remote sections of the State, is a virtual infraction of the Constitution. For a long period subsequent to the establishment of our Government, the members of the Council were chosen from the immediate vicinity of the Governor. He was thus enabled, almost without expense to the public, and without any delay, to consult his constitutional advisers on all subjects of importance. Even applications for pardon, in capital cases, were invariably submitted to this body, which was, in fact as well as in name, a branch of the Executive Department. The inconvenience of this innovation may, at no distant day, operate most injuriously. If the late Comptroller had died a few weeks earlier, it would have been impossible to have supplied his place in time for the settlements which the Sheriffs are required to complete by the first of October in each year. So nearly has this portion of Executive power been annihilated by modern practice, that those who are presumed to exercise it have not been convened at any period during my administration.

I have received, within the last few days, the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Wilmington, called to consider "the outrage recently committed by American citizens at Nassau, New Providence, by certain officers of that island." The resolutions adopted on the occasion, are laid before you, at the request of the meeting. They will doubtless receive the consideration due to the importance of the subject, and the respectable source from which they emanate. Besides the adoption of such measures as you may deem advisable with respect to this affair, I regret to state that some legislation seems to be necessary to protect the rights of our citizens to their slaves from domestic aggression. The combinations which exist in some of the eastern cities, to prevent, by the expense incident to protracted litigation, the recapture of fugitive slaves, have rendered it the interest of the owner, in many instances, to abandon his title to such property. An individual of this city, in a contest of this character, where the proof adduced was more clearly made out than would, perhaps, be possible in one out of a hundred cases, found it necessary to expend, in the progress of a suit finally decided by the Supreme Court of New York, a much larger sum than the value of the slaves. The evil might find its appropriate remedy in the levy of a tax on slave owners to defray the expense of a similar litigation in future. The knowledge that such a fund existed, would doubtless obviate necessity of frequent expenditures.

It affords me pleasure to state that the Attorney General, who has been charged with the duty of pressing our claims for expenditures during the late war with Great Britain upon the consideration of the War Department, entertains confident hopes of a speedy and equitable settlement. His correspondence upon this subject will be transmitted to you in the progress of the session. The Act passed at the last session of the General Assembly, directing the Governor to appoint three commissioners, whose duty it should be to revise and digest the public statute laws of this State, has been complied with. The trust was, at an early period after the adjournment of the Legislature, confided to William H. Battle, Gavin Hogg, and James Iredell, Esquires, who entered upon the immediate discharge of their duties. The severe indisposition of one of these gentlemen has greatly impeded the progress of the work, though it is believed it may be completed within the period limited by law. A report upon this subject is understood to be in preparation, and will probably be transmitted to you in a few days.

My Letter Book, together with the various resignations which have been transmitted to this Department since the adjournment of the last Legislature, will be laid before you by my private Secretary. The various important topics with respect to which I have considered it my duty to express my opinion, have extended this message to an inconvenient length. I have found it necessary, nevertheless, to reserve some matters of less general interest, which will be submitted for your consideration in the progress of the session. In conclusion, I have only to assure you of my hearty co-operation in every measure which may be calculated to preserve the liberty and promote the prosperity and happiness of our constituents.

DAVID L. SWAIN.  
Executive Department, N. C.  
November 17, 1834.

### ABSTRACT OF The Public Treasurer's Report, Showing the state of the Financial Concerns of North Carolina on the 1st of November, &c.

#### I. Of the Public or Unappropriated Revenue, and Expenditures:

It appears that the balance in the Treasury, on the 1st of November, 1833, was - \$57,877 24  
And that the receipts for the year ending November 1, 1834, amount to - 202,127 28

Making, with the first balance, the sum of \$260,004 52

The following are the items specified in the Report, from which the above sum of \$260,127 28 has been received during the last year:

From the Sheriffs, for the Taxes of 1833, \$63,190 36  
From the State Bank, div. of capital stock, 83,040 00  
From ditto, dividend of profit, 5,536 00  
From the Newbern Bank, div. of capital, 36,360 00  
From ditto, for tax on it, 2,396 35  
From the Cape Fear Bank, for tax on it, 2,045 56  
From ditto, div. of profit, 30 00  
From J. L. Henderson, Clerk Supreme Court, on judgment against him for tavern licenses, 675 08  
From the Rent of Public Lots, - 10 00  
From the Principal and Interest on old Bonds on Lands sold, - 913 94  
From the sale of Public Furniture, - 352 62  
From Principal and Interest on sales of the late Treasurer Haywood's property, - 2,327 47

Making the above total of - \$202,127 28

The Expenditures for the year ending November 1, 1834, amount to the sum of \$191,571 11

And comprise the following items, viz:  
Expenses of the General Assembly, - \$42,424 98  
Re-building the Capitol, - 68,500 00  
Expenses of the Judiciary of the State, 23,907 75  
Treasury Notes burnt by the Committee of Finance during the session of 1833-4, 10,565 41  
Expenses of Executive Department, - 2,525 00  
" Treasury Department, - 2,000 00  
" Department of State, - 1,193 00  
" Comptroller's Department, - 1,000 00  
Paid for Stock in new Bank of the State, 30,000 00  
Paid for Books for State Library, - 148 25  
Contingencies, - 5,792 85  
Paid the sisters of James N. Forsyth, - 560 50  
Paid Sheriffs for settling taxes, - 994 37  
Paid the Public Printer, - 800 00  
Amount paid to Pensioners, - 773 50  
Expenses of Adjutant-General's Office, - 200 00  
Bogue Banks, - 53 50

Making the above total of - \$191,571 11

Which sum, deducted from the foregoing amount of \$260,004 52, leaves an unappropriated balance in the Treasury of the State, on the 1st of November, 1834, of \$68,433 41.

#### II. Of the Literary Fund:

The amount of funds in the hands of the State Treasurer, acting as Treasurer of the Literary Fund, on the 1st of November, 1833, was - \$117,024 91 1/2  
And the receipts to the 1st of November, 1834, amount to - 22,379 18

Making a total of - \$139,403 99 1/2

The following are the sources from which the above sum of \$22,379 18 has been received:

Cash for entries of vacant land, - \$5,499 36  
Tax on sales at auction, - 356 74  
Tax on tavern licenses, - 2,417 08  
From State Bank, dividend of capital, - 8,480 00  
Ditto, dividend of profit, - 464 00

From Newbern Bank, dividend of capital, \$2,820 60  
Ditto, dividend of profit, 2,268 00

Making the above sum of - \$22,379 18

The only expenditure made from this fund for the year was \$120,000, for 1200 shares of Stock in the new Bank of the State—leaving in the Public Treasury, to the credit of the Lit. Fund, the sum of \$19,408 99 1/2.

III. Of the Fund for Internal Improvement:  
Balance on hand on November 1st, 1833, \$979 08 1/2  
Received from bonds for Cherokee lands, 1,738 23  
From Cape Fear Bank, dividend on stock, 4,074 00

Making a total of - \$6,791 31 1/2

The expenditures from this Fund for the year have amounted to \$246 98, as follows:

Salaries of Superintendent's salary for 1833, \$25 89  
His salary and expenses for 1834, 200 00  
To Wm. R. Hill, Secretary of the Board, - 21 00

Leaving a balance on hand, Nov. 1, 1834, of \$6,539 42 1/2

#### RECAPITULATION:

The foregoing statements show balances of cash on hand at the close of the business of the fiscal year, ending on the 31st of October, 1834, as follows:  
Amount as Public Treasurer, - \$68,433 41  
Ditto as Treasurer of the Literary Fund, 19,408 99 1/2  
Ditto as Treasurer of the Fund for Internal Improvement, - 6,539 42 1/2

Making an aggregate amount on hand of - \$94,376 83

This amount is disposed of (as directed by law) in the following manner, viz:

Deposited in the State Bank of North Carolina, at Raleigh, and remaining at the credit of the Public Treasurer, on the 1st day of Nov. 1834, \$67,334 25  
Ditto in Bank of Newbern, Fayetteville, - 8,539 68  
Ditto in Bank of Cape Fear, Fayetteville, 13,491 42  
In the vault of the Public Treasury, (being worn Treasury Notes, silver change, &c.) 5,011 48

Making a corresponding amount of - \$94,376 83

It is a fact worthy of the first notice in this Report, that the Sheriffs have again been uniformly punctual in their settlements at this office for the last year's revenue. For this they cannot be too highly commended.

In the course of the past year, much time and attention have been occupied in discharging the important duties assigned to the Public Treasurer by the Act passed at the last session of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act to establish a Bank in the State of North Carolina." In compliance with the provisions of that Act, the Commissioners appointed to receive subscriptions in the City of Raleigh, for stock in "the Bank of the State of North Carolina," having made arrangements for causing books to be opened at the various places designated by law, met at the Treasury Office on the first day of February last. Books of subscription were immediately opened, and such preliminary questions as necessarily came within their province were considered and settled. A large portion of the amount paid for stock was to be received by the Commissioners. It became necessary, therefore, to determine in the outset, and to make known publicly, what would be received as "an equivalent for specie," under the charter. The determination of the Commissioners upon this point was unanimous, and they had the gratification, at the subsequent meeting of the stockholders, to have their course approved by the concurring vote of the whole body. It is satisfactory, also, to state that the whole amount received by the Commissioners has since been rendered available as specie, and that a single dollar has not been lost in the process. The books for receiving subscriptions were, of course, kept open, in the first instance, for the space of sixty days, to wit: until the second day of April following. At the expiration of that time, it having been ascertained that the smallest number of shares required to be subscribed by individuals, (4,500) to give existence to the corporation, had not been taken, books were directed to be re-opened at the several places required by law, and kept open till the first day of May, and immediately transmitted to the Commissioners in Raleigh. On the 21st day of April, it was ascertained, by the returns from other places, that 4,620 shares were taken by individuals; whereupon, the Commissioners caused public notice to be given, that the first meeting of the Stockholders would be held in this city on the 22nd day of May. In compliance with this notice, the subscribers convened at the time appointed, and proceeded to organize the institution, by the appointment of a directory, the adoption of bye-laws, &c.

Up to this time, under the superintendence of the Commissioners, individuals had taken 6626 shares, 484 of which were forfeited by neglect to pay the first instalment; leaving 6142 shares to be represented in the meeting by individuals. 300 had been taken by the Public Treasurer in the name of the State of North Carolina, and 1200 in the name of the President and Directors of the Literary Fund—in all 1500 shares for the State. Upon individual stock, the Commissioners received and paid over to the Cashier the sum of - \$272,104

Upon stock taken for the State, - 142,500

Total, - \$414,604

According to the relative number of shares held by individuals and by the State, and in conformity with the provisions of the charter, eight directors were elected by the individual stockholders. Of the other two, on the part of the State, the Public Treasurer is one ex-officio, and Gavin Hogg, Esq., (under the appointment of the Governor, Secretary, and Comptroller,) acts as the second. As the requisite amount for putting the Bank into operation had not been received, the stockholders adjourned to the mean time, the President and Directors to open books for filling up the unsubscribed stock, and to take the necessary steps for putting the Bank into immediate operation upon the receipt, from individuals, of the amount specified in the supplement to the charter. At the meeting in August, the whole amount of individual stock was taken, and more than the amount of money necessary for going into operation was received. It was, therefore, resolved to commence business without delay, and Wednesday the 10th day of September was fixed upon as the first discount day; since which time the institution has been doing business, at the Principal Bank, in the usual and regular manner—affording, it is confidently believed, the appropriate facilities and relief to the community anticipated from its operations.

In subscribing for stock, and making payments thereon, in behalf of the State, an effort has been made so to regulate the payments as at all times to avail the Treasury of the use of its entire means, without inducing the necessity of borrowing to meet the current demands at the office. With this view, as will be perceived by the Committee of Finance, the cash in the Treasury, at the period immediately preceding the receipt of the annual revenue from the Sheriffs, was reduced to the lowest practicable amount, consistent with the public safety and economy. And, under a strict and cautious observance of this policy, it has not been found necessary, or thought expedient, by the Public Treasurer, to exercise the authority given by the Act supplemental to the new Bank charter, to borrow money at his discretion in behalf of the State. Such authority, however, is useful, though not exercised, inasmuch as it affords a surety and protection to the Department in venturing to the full extent of its available means. There is not a prospect, from the present resources of the Treasury, of being able to pay for the amount of Stock which the State has reserved the privilege of taking, within the time limited for doing so. In the event that no provision is made by the Legislature, the right will expire on the 1st January, 1837.

At the meeting of the Stockholders of the new Bank in August, branches were established at Newbern and Tarborough; and agencies at Milton, Leaksville, Charlotte, and Morganton. At the two first named places, branches have gone into operation. But, to enable

the agencies to do so safely, according to the true intent and meaning of the charter, it is believed that some further action of the Legislature will be necessary. The operation of the agencies will, therefore, be delayed until such an amendment can be effected. The difficulty alluded to grows out of the phraseology of the 29th section of the Act incorporating the Bank. In that section, the word "agencies" is omitted, while it should follow the word "branches," thereby withholding from the Bank what was, no doubt, intended to be conferred, to wit: the privilege of discounting notes payable at agencies. In connection with this subject, it is also thought proper to suggest the expediency of directing the public deposits, now made in the Bank of Newbern, and in the old State Bank, to be hereafter made in the Bank of the State. They are of course not wanted by the Banks winding up, and might be advantageous to the new institution. It is also a public convenience to have them placed in an institution in active business.

The great loss of revenue, and the fraudulent practices growing out of the present mode of listing and assessing property for taxation in this State, were brought to the attention of the Legislature in the last Annual Report from this Department. Since that time, pains have been taken to ascertain the amount of the evil, where it exists, and the remedy. Under the existing law, passed in 1819, "every person bound to list lands shall return his list upon oath, as it respects the number of acres, and shall affix the value to each tract of land, including the improvements thereon, not less than the value affixed to the same by the assessors under the last Act of Congress, providing for the assessment of the lands of the United States," (Jan'y, 1819.) In any event, then, the valuation of the tax list should be equal to that of 1815, and higher where an appreciation in the value has occurred since that time, either from improvements on the land or otherwise. The aggregate valuation of the lands in North Carolina at the period referred to, was, in round numbers, fifty-three and a half millions of dollars. Since that time, and up to the first of the year 1833, 1,249,758 acres of land have been entered and patented in the State, making an increase; by that number of acres, of the amount now liable to pay tax. These lands, estimated at the average in 1815, and added to that valuation, make an aggregate of more than fifty-six millions of dollars. Hence it is manifest that the assessment of 1833, which the tax received this year was collected, was at least to be equal to that sum, yielding a net result of more than thirty-one thousand dollars; and if the assessment were made strictly according to the requirements of the Act of 1819, it must necessarily be greater, unless reduced by the Board of Appeal constituted by that Act.

But let us compare this result with the actual assessment in 1833. According to the clerks' returns, and the tax collected thereon, the aggregate valuation of the lands in North Carolina is less than forty-three millions—showing a deficit in the valuation, at the lowest estimate, of more than thirty millions; the net tax accruing upon which would be near eight thousand dollars, or about one-third of the whole tax at present collected on real estate. It is a fact worth noting in this place, that the land tax has been gradually and insensibly diminishing for every successive year since the year 1820, when the present rate of taxation was adopted. From the data collected on this subject a table has been compiled, which, it is believed, embraces all the information worth the attention of the Legislature. It shows the valuation in each county in 1815 and in 1833, in the aggregate, and the average per acre—the number of acres at each period—the number entered since—the aggregate valuation of the whole—and the net amount of tax that would arise therefrom. Notwithstanding the immensely depreciated rate at which it is given in, in some of the counties, it will be seen that the average rate of giving in throughout the State in 1833 does not fall very far short of the average valuation per acre in 1815—the average rate at the latter period (1815) being \$2 62; at the latter \$2 57. This arises from the fact that much of the land is not listed at all, and, in several of the counties, that which is listed is rated at a higher valuation per acre than was fixed upon it in 1815. I will also be seen, that although about a million and a quarter of new land have been entered since 1815, and the amount now given in for taxation is less than at the former period by more than a million of acres; and estimating the whole surface of the State at 32,000,000 acres, about three-fifths of it are taxed.

An attentive examination, in detail, of the facts relative to the poll tax, will expose abuses of equal magnitude. In connection with the table above alluded to, columns are prepared, showing the number of free and black polls listed in each county—the number as it should be, corrected according to the best data to be had, such as it is thought may be safely relied on—the net amount of poll tax arising from the corrected list. In making this table, the following method and rules were observed: In the first place it was important to avoid exaggeration in details, in order to prevent weakening the strength of such general and practical conclusions as it was expected to deduce. Hence the census of 1830 has been taken as the basis of calculation, without making any allowance for the increase of population from that time until the tax list was taken in 1833. The census exhibits the number of free white males from 20 to 30 years old; from 30 to 40; from 40 to 50, and so on. The object was to ascertain the number to be listed for taxation, to wit, the number from 21 to 45. This was done by adding together nine tenths of those between 20 and 30, the whole of those between 30 and 40, and one-half of those between 40 and 50. This result is supposed to be as close an approximation to the truth as it is practicable to attain, and may be relied on, as being too small to be large.

The same principle was carried out in ascertaining the number of free colored polls, and the number of slaves taxable, taking the slaves male and female between the ages of 12 and 50. The result, for each county, together with the net tax thereon, is placed in the table referred to, which exhibits, in the whole State, an increase on the poll tax of about 30 per cent. It is plain, therefore, that in the land and poll-tax the revenue sustains a loss, at the lowest estimate, of about 16,000 dollars—a sum which, with the present revenue, would be abundantly adequate to defray the ordinary expenses of the Government, heretofore estimated at about \$1,000 dollars. It is also plain that the deficit arises from the neglect in listing the polls and land, and assessing the latter; and, finally, that a remedy for the evil can only be found in such a revision and change of the law in this particular, as will leave less to the honesty and discretion of the proprietors of estates, in giving in their tax lists.

The temptation thrown in the way of the citizen to commit fraud under the present system, and its influence upon the morals of the community, form a consideration which it does not belong to this Department to discuss.

So far, the evil complained of relates only to the public revenue or State tax. Let us examine its bearing upon the other revenues in the State. It must be recollected that the county taxes are levied upon the same list and assessment as is the State tax; and that of course the evil extends alike to them. From authentic statements procured from fifty-five counties, it is ascertained that the average land tax paid throughout the State, for county purposes, amounts to twenty-six cents on the hundred dollars value; and that the average poll-tax paid in like manner, for the same purposes, amounts to sixty cents on the poll. These rates of taxation, applied respectively to the amount of the deficit in the assessment of real estate, and the number of polls listed in 1833, will exhibit a loss of revenue to the former of more than thirty-four thousand dollars; making together about sixty thousand dollars; and, with the loss to the public revenue, swells the amount to upwards of seventy-five thousand dollars—a sum of money more than equal to the whole of the public revenue at present collected by the sheriffs and paid into this office. This is a startling result; but that it is not exaggerated, the facts upon which it depends will



Inded, it is confidently believed that its contents would be proved in the fullest manner, could it be adopted and carried out efficiently.

Another dividend of ten dollars per share on the capital stock of the Bank of Newbern has been declared. The receipt of the last at this office, the proceeds of which (\$19,500) will be brought into the Treasury as an opportunity shall occur of transmitting the same to Newbern. A dividend of 8 per cent. on the Rancombe Turnpike stock, is also due the State. The receipt of this latter sum has been delayed for the purpose of applying it to defray the expenses incurred in testimony, to be used in behalf of the State, in the law suits pending in the Circuit Court of the United States. The account for these expenses has not yet been finally settled at this office, but probably will be in the course of a few days. Collections on the Cherokee bonds have been almost entirely suspended, under the resolution of the Assembly of 1829; and will remain so until further direction from the Legislature. All which is respectfully submitted.

W. S. MHOON, Public Treasurer.

**WANTED.**  
A Respectable Lady, to act in a family in the capacity of House-keeper, and to take charge of a family of Children. Apply at this Office. Salisbury, Dec. 6, 1834.—3t

**Unity Classical School.**  
THE Fourth Session of the Classical School in the vicinity of the Catawba Springs, will commence on the first Monday in January 1835. The Subscriber, having obtained the assistance of a Young Man who is a correct English Scholar, will be enabled to devote his time and attention more unreservedly to the Classical Students who may be committed to his care. For more information with regard to the School, Parents and Guardians are referred to Messrs. Alfred M. Burton, Robert H. Burton, John D. Graham, Bartlett Shipp, Maj. Daniel M. Forney, and Dr. McLean.

ROBERT G. ALLISON.  
December 6, 1834. 5t

**Female Academy.**  
THE Trustees of the Lincolnton Female Academy take this occasion of announcing that, contrary to intention at the commencement of this session, (dating from September 14th) the School will continue in operation for an entire session, merely allowing a short intermission at Christmas. They beg it to be understood, however, that Scholars will be charged only from the date of their entrance, and the interval alluded to will be made up at the end of the session. As hitherto, the School is under the direction of Miss A. THOMPSON.  
Lincolnton, December 6, 1834.—3t

**STRAYED OR STOLEN.**  
From the Race-ground near Salisbury, on the 25th ultimo, a small Sorrel Mare, About 14 hands high—is a well-compact poney—trots generally, but racks when descending hills; has a long tail, and a star in the forehead—no other marks recollected. She had on a saddle and bridle, and only one shoe, which was on one of her fore feet. A reasonable reward will be given to any one who will return the said mare to the Subscriber, at Boon's Ford, Rowan County, or for such information as will lead to her recovery.  
JESSE A. HODGENS.  
December 6, 1834. 4t

**SPLENDID SCHEME.**  
**NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY,**  
6th CLASS, FOR 1834,  
To be Drawn in the City of Raleigh,  
On Tuesday the 30th of December, 1834,  
ON THE POPULAR  
Terminating-Figure System.  
STEVENSON & POINTS, MANAGERS.

**CAPITAL PRIZE \$7,000!**

**SCHEME:**

1	"	of 1,000 DOLLARS	is \$7,000
1	"	of 3,000 DOLLARS	is 3,000
1	"	of 2,000 DOLLARS	is 2,000
10	"	of 1,000 DOLLARS	is 10,000
10	"	of 500 DOLLARS	is 5,000
10	"	of 300 DOLLARS	is 3,000
15	"	of 200 DOLLARS	is 3,000
50	"	of 100 DOLLARS	is 5,000
100	"	of 50 DOLLARS	is 5,000
135	"	of 30 DOLLARS	is 4,050
200	"	of 20 DOLLARS	is 4,000
330	"	of 15 DOLLARS	is 4,950
6,000	"	of 10 DOLLARS	is 60,000
6,000	"	of 6 DOLLARS	is 36,000
6,000	"	of 4 DOLLARS	is 24,000

18,864 Prizes, amounting to \$180,000

A Package of 10 Whole Tickets will cost \$40 00  
And must draw nett - 17 00

23 00  
A certificate for a Package of 10 Whole tickets will be 23 00  
For 10 Half tickets, 11 50  
For 10 Quarter tickets, 5 75

All Orders from a distance, by mail (post-paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize-tickets in our previous Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, if addressed to STEVENSON & POINTS, Salisbury; and an account of the drawing will be forwarded immediately after its event.

Whole Tickets, 44 00  
Halves, 22 00  
Quarters, 11 00

To be had, in the greatest variety of numbers, at Stevenson & Points's Office, (White Row, Mansion Hotel), SALISBURY, N. C.  
December 6, 1834.

PLAT JUSTITIA SUAT COLVET.

**THE CAROLINIAN.**  
SALISBURY:  
SATURDAY DECEMBER 6, 1834.

**TREASURER'S REPORT.**

We publish, to-day, an abstract from the Report of the Public Treasurer of the State, comprising all the information, of interest to our readers, contained in that document.

We consider this Report one of the most interesting papers, of the kind, ever submitted to the Legislature of North Carolina. It exposes a habit of gross negligence, if not a system of wilful fraud, in the returns of taxable property, by which the State Treasury, and the Treasuries of most of the Counties, have been annually cheated out of a great portion of revenue that should; and would, accrue to them by a faithful return. The Report is accompanied by a Table of "Comparative Statements of the Listing and Assessment of Property for Taxation in 1815 and 1833, with the Net Tax accruing thereon, &c."—We regret our inability to give this table a place in our columns, as it exhibits, at one view, a list of all the Counties in the State; and the iniquitous system which has been pursued in some of them is made so glaring as to attract immediate notice and condemnation. At some future day, when less pressed for room than at present, we may insert this tabular view, and accompany it with such remarks as the facts disclosed in it demand.

We will take this occasion, however, to express our happiness in finding that Rowan County has not been faithless in this regard. We perceive, by this tabular statement of the Treasurer, that in 1815 the number of acres of land returned for taxes in Rowan County was 763,762, valued at \$2,176,730—average value per acre, \$2 85. In 1833 Rowan returned 473,741 acres, at an aggregate valuation of \$1,369,000—making an average value per acre of \$2 83. To ascertain whether she and Davidson together have made a fair return for the year 1833, we must add their aggregates together:

In 1833—Rowan, 473,741 acres—value, \$1,369,000  
Davidson, 310,939 acres—value, 794,904

Total, 784,680 acres—value, \$2,163,913

Since 1815, 10,676 acres have been entered in Rowan, and 3,310 in Davidson: these two sums added to the number of acres in 1815, will make 777,748 acres; by which it appears that, if they have erred at all, it is against themselves, by giving in 6,982 acres more than the lists of 1815 and the additional entries since made would require of them.

We hope the present Legislature will amend the Revenue Laws as to remedy an evil which operates so much to the prejudice of the State at large, as well as particular counties.

From the exultation of the Jackson-men at the recent victory at Raleigh, under all the circumstances, it is obvious that they were alarmed at the signs, and considered the result doubtful. We think they have more cause to grieve than to rejoice.—Two years ago, they presented almost an unbroken column in our Legislature: now, they have a bare majority. If they continue to increase in the same way during the ensuing year, they will find themselves, in the next Legislature, minus several scores.

The United States Bank will soon be buried, and the Jackson money has not yet begun to be seen. What a "monster" will be conjured up next to scare the people, and what bauble to wheedle them, into a support of the modern Hercules who has so effectually cleansed the Augean Stalls!

Finding that the press of more important matter (the Annual Message and Treasury Report) will compel us to postpone until our next the Journal of Legislative Proceedings for the last week, we take the liberty of anticipating its regular insertion in relation to two particulars, which are of too much importance to our readers to allow us to neglect at least a notice of them at this time.

Mr. Beard, the Senator from Rowan, has introduced into the Senate "A Bill concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina." It was printed by order of the Senate, and we have received a copy of it, but it reached us too late to receive an attentive perusal, much less an insertion in our paper of this week. We perceive that in the new organization of the Legislature proposed by this Bill, it is contemplated to give Rowan County five members of a Convention, the last Raleigh Register remarks.

We are gratified to see that the indications of an amicable compromise of this question are decidedly favorable. We will insert the Bill in our next.

The circumstance next in interest are the following resolutions introduced into the House of Commons on the 28th ult., by Mr. Potts. They speak for themselves, in terms sufficiently disgusting to all but those blinded by vile man-worship, and thus relieve us from the nauseous task of writing out the reflections which obtrude themselves when we contemplate this new indication of subservency on the part of the majority of our State Legislature. It will be seen, by an article in another column, that orders for this movement have been received from head-quarters, at Washington. But we are detailing the reader:

I. "Resolved, That the Legislature of a State, acting as the Representatives of the People of said State, have a right to instruct their Senators in Congress; and a just vindication of the character of our political institutions requires that such instructions should be given whenever a Senator misrepresents the will of the State upon great questions of national policy, or in times of public emergency.

II. "Resolved, That the Hon. Willie P. Mangum, one of the Senators from this State in the Congress of the United States, be, and he is hereby, instructed to vote for expunging from the records of the Senate of the United States, the resolutions declaring "that the President, in his late Executive proceedings in relation to the Public Revenue, has assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and Laws, but in derogation of both."

III. "Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor of this State be requested to transmit forthwith, to the Hon. Willie P. Mangum, and to the Hon. Bedford Brown, one copy each of the foregoing resolutions."

These resolutions were made the Order of the Day for last Thursday, the 4th instant. In relation to their probable fate, a friend in Raleigh writes thus: "I doubt their passage thro' the Senate.—We shall give the party some hot shot when they come up."

**THE ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.**  
On Sunday last the weather was very fine, and the atmosphere brilliantly clear, so if on purpose that the inhabitants of earth should have an uninterrupted view of the wonderful phenomenon that was exhibited above. On Saturday it was stormy, and on Monday it stormed, but on Sunday there was not a cloud to be seen by the most far-sighted; indeed, old Sol seemed to shine out with unwonted splendor, until his more modest sister cast her shadow between us and him, when it may with truth be said that "his glory was eclipsed." Smoked glasses were in great demand, and "the human face divine" was universally upturned. In short, we may say (which we do with reverence) that "the eclipse" went off with great eclat.

**The Meteors.**—It appears, by a communication from Professor Olmstead, of Yale College, that the shower of Meteors which was observed on the 13th of November 1833, and which was so alarming to the ignorant all over the country, was again apparent on the same day of November 1834, though on a diminutive scale of splendor, caused by the moon being at full. Some writers, on examining into the phenomenon last year, expressed his belief that it was of annual occurrence.—This opinion induced the Professor and two of his scientific friends to keep watch, and the result is as was predicted. If it should continue annually to happen at the same hour, the phenomena will assume a new and very interesting aspect to the minds of those who delight to contemplate the wonderful works of Him who "spreadeth out the heavens as a curtain."

**POLITICAL NOMINATIONS.**  
In the State of Mississippi, the collar-men held a Convention on the 3d, 4th, and 5th of November, for the purpose of nominating candidates for divers State and National Offices. R. J. Walker was elected Senator to Congress, in place of Mr. Poindexter; and D. W. Wright and J. F. H. Claiborne as members of the House of Representatives, in lieu of Harry Cane and F. E. Plummer. Mr. Van Buren was, (of course) nominated as President of the United States, and Thomas H. Benton (!!) as Vice-President, "subject to the nomination of the National Convention," to which the Mississippi Convention appointed Delegates, and recommended that it be held in Baltimore, on the 4th day of July next.

Major Noah, of the New York Evening Star, nominates the Hon. Willie P. Mangum, our Senator in the Congress of the United States, as a fit person for the office of President.

A writer in the Baltimore Chronicle nominates the venerable Chief Justice Marshall, of Virginia, for the same exalted station.

A writer in the last Washington Telegraph presents the name of the Hon. L. W. Tazewell, at present Governor of Virginia, to the consideration of the People, as a fit person to fill the next Presidency.

**GEORGIA NULLIFICATION.**  
The "Committee on the State of the Republic," in the Georgia Legislature, to which was referred the subject of the Supreme Court Citation, &c., have reported. They hold the right of the State to exercise legal jurisdiction within her own limits, and therefore recommend a disregard of the citation, as unauthorized by the Constitution. The Report and accompanying Resolutions (authorizing the Sheriff of Murray County to execute the sentence of the law in the case of the Indian, Graves), passed both Houses of the Legislature—in the Senate, 75 to 32, in the Commons, 116 to 28.

Two reports emanated from the above Committee—one from the majority, (Union-men), and one from the minority, (State Rights men). We have shown the ground assumed by the first, and the action of the Legislature thereupon—for we are careless about names, when correct principles are acknowledged.—"A rose, by any other name, would smell as sweet." Who can say, now, that the Union-men of Georgia are not Nullifiers?—Or who can say that we would not all be nullifiers, if it were our ox that had been gored, instead of our neighbor's?

As was expected, this Union majority have gone into considerable ingenuity of reasoning in order to avoid what they considered the "treasonable tenets" of the Nullifiers. They have arrived at the same end, however, and it would have been more creditable to them if they had travelled the plain, direct, and short road taken by the minority of the Committee, who, in a manly and independent tone, declare what the action of the State should be, and fearlessly avow the reasons on which that action would be founded.

**NEW BANK IN CHARLESTON.**  
The mercantile community of Charleston; believing that the charter of the United States Bank will not be renewed, have recently set about making arrangements to supply the vacuum that would be caused by the winding up of the Branch Bank in that city. They have forwarded a memorial to the Legislature, praying the grant of a charter for a new Bank, to be located there, of Two Millions of Dollars, and the privilege, necessary, of increasing it to Four Millions.

As the United States Branch Bank in Charleston has been the medium through which the Rice and Cotton traders have heretofore carried on their foreign negotiations and exchanges, such an institution as the one in contemplation, to answer the same purpose after that has ceased to exist, will be almost indispensable to the agricultural interests of those States whose produce find an outlet from that port. It is said that the other Banks already in operation there cannot supply the place of the U. S. Branch, from their limited capital; and, as an instance of the immense business heretofore done by the latter institution, it is stated that its profits returned to the Mother Bank in Philadelphia have been from 13 to 14 per centum per annum—or about twice as much as the dividends of the Mother Bank itself.

**INSURANCE OFFICE IN COLUMBIA.**  
A meeting of the Citizens of Columbia was held at the Town-Hall in that place, on the evening of the 21st of November, to take into consideration the propriety of organizing a company for the purpose of insuring property against loss or damage by fire, &c. It was resolved that books of subscription should be opened for \$200,000 of Stock, and that the Company may be organized when \$150,000 is raised. It is to have the privilege, after going into operation, of raising its capital to \$400,000. A Committee was appointed to memorialize the Legislature, now in session, for the grant of a Charter.

The institution is to be called "The Insurance Company of Columbia, South Carolina." We sincerely wish its projectors success in securing sufficient subscriptions to put the establishment into operation, believing, as we do, that the prosperity of the southern section of country will be promoted by the facilities which may thus be afforded to holders of property, to insure.

The Legislature of South Carolina convened at Columbia on the 24th ultimo, and was organized by the election of the following officers:

Hon. Henry Duff, President of the Senate—Jacob Warley, and E. H. Marx, Clerks—J. D. Gaillard, Messenger—B. Harrison, Door-keeper.

Patrick Noble, Esq., Speaker of the House—Robert Anderson, and James D. Tradewell, Clerks—James B. Miles, Messenger—James Fulton, Door-keeper.

On the 26th, Gov. Hayne transmitted the Annual Message. We have not had time to peruse this document, but learn from those who have, that his Excellency dwells mainly, and with great soundness of reasoning, upon Federal Executive usurpations, and the South Carolina "Oath of Allegiance."

The Alabama Legislature commenced its session on the 17th ultimo, at Tuscaloosa. Francis Lyon was elected President of the Senate, and S. W. Oliver Speaker of the House of Commons.

The Congress of the United States commenced its session on Monday last, in the City of Washington; and the Legislature of Virginia convened on the same day, in the City of Richmond. We have, as yet, seen no account of their proceedings.

Some of our exchange papers inform us that the Jackson Party of the North have it in contemplation to get up a Grand Celebration for their victories in New York and elsewhere, to be held on Battle-ground near Trenton, N. J. The ground which they propose to consecrate was consecrated to Liberty by the blood of our fathers, in the war of the Revolution: it was here that the immortal Washington routed and broke up the mercenary Hessian troops who fought for pay from the British Government; and it is here, we fear, that the second Washington (!!) with his mercenary troops, (the office-holders, who, worse even than Hessians, fight against their own country,) will obliterate all traces of its honor, and consign it to the ignominy which such a profanation will give it in the eyes of every true patriot.

What good can come from such celebrations as the one here proposed? Will they advance the prosperity of the country?—or the veneration of our people for the deeds of their Revolutionary sires?—or the cause of Liberty and Free Government?—or even Jacksonism itself? This latter we know to be the effect intended and desired by the office-holders; but we say to them, "Get off from consecrated ground"—and select, for your unholy revels, some spot, if you can find such, where the undaunted defenders of Liberty in '76 were defeated by Tory discipline and foreign mercenaries!"

We are compelled this week to omit several original and selected articles which had been put in type. (Like Facts) are stubborn things!

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

The Examination of the Students of the Lincolnton Male Academy, (Mr. George W. Morrow Principal,) commenced on Wednesday last, and closed, with speaking and recitation of dialogues, on Friday night. The gentlemanly deportment of the Pupils, together with their tested proficiency in scholarship, not only reflected honor upon themselves, and gave satisfaction to their parents, but demonstrated to all, that their worthy Teacher was justly deserving of the high recommendations with which he came hither, and that his zeal and abilities in the arduous duties of his vocation had not been expended in vain.

A SPECTATOR.  
Lincolnton, Nov. 30th, 1834.

COMMUNICATED FOR THE CAROLINIAN.

**SPORTS OF THE TURF.**  
A Sweepstakes-purse was run for over the Salisbury Course on Tuesday last, which was won by Gen. Polk's horse Plaster, (entered by Maj. J. R. Huie, Jr.) with great ease. Mr. Dougherty's colt (entered by Col. R. W. Long) was distanced the second heat. Owing to unavoidable circumstances, but the two above named colts, were brought upon the track.

Some dozen or two races, heats of from one mile to a quarter, for purses of all sizes and sorts, were run the day following; and on night, a very agreeable Ball was given at the Mansion Hotel.

An attempt to revive the Jockey Club was very successfully made, and it is presumed that a purse sufficiently large to attract the Sportsmen of Virginia and South Carolina, will be in readiness next Fall. This course is the central ground between those States, and, therefore, very convenient.

A great number of gentlemen attended, and were well accommodated at the Mansion Hotel, which extensive and well kept House was overflowing.

**A FRIEND TO THE TURF.**  
Salisbury, Nov. 25, 1834.

**UNITED IN WEDLOCK.**  
In Ireddell county, on the 20th ultimo, by Joseph W. Merdock, Esq., Mr. HIRAM SCOTT to Miss SARAH DOWDY.

In Lincoln county, on the 20th ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. Adams, Mr. JOHN GRAHAM, formerly of Charlotte, to Miss BRIDGET LITTLE.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 20th ultimo, by the Rev. John Williamson, Mr. JOHN GRIER to Miss ANN BERRY, daughter of Mr. Andrew Berry, all opposed to Bedford Brown.

**DEPARTED THIS LIFE.**  
At Anfield, near this town, at 5 o'clock on Friday morning the 28th ultimo, ELIZA STEELE MACNAMARA, consort of Colo. Robert Macnamara, and last remaining child of Gen. John Steele, dec., formerly of Salisbury. Her illness was very severe, and, acting upon a constitution of body naturally delicate, soon completed its end, and she was a victim to the silent tomb. Mrs. M. has left behind her (to deplore a loss which to them is emphatically irreparable) an aged mother, a kind and tender husband, and a family of interesting children. In her death, her friends have lost one whose many amiable qualities will long occupy a pleasing place in their memories—and her poor and destitute neighbors have to lament the absence of a gentle and benevolent being, whose heart and hand were always ready to hear and to relieve their necessities. The writer of this feels that no effort of his pen can convey an adequate tribute to the memory of Mrs. Macnamara; indeed he is aware that no such tribute is needed in this community, where the deceased was so well known. But, having been one of those whose good fortune it was to enjoy her friendship, and an opportunity to observe her in the discharge of those duties to her family, her neighbors, and society, which naturally devolve upon those occupying her station in life, he has felt constrained to say thus much, in order as well to give vent to his own feelings of respect for her and her surviving partner, as to hold up her example to the admiration and practice of all who are left behind her.

Her remains were removed to the mansion of her venerable mother, and on Saturday afternoon, with the beautiful solemnity of the Episcopal Burial Service, made more impressive by the sight and song of a large assemblage of friends and domestic, deposited in the family resting-place.

In Raleigh, on the morning of the 1st instant, Colo. EPHRAIM LANN, a Member of the State Senate, from Tyrrell County.

**GENERAL ORDERS FROM HEAD QUARTERS.**

The Washington Globe states that the Legislature of New Jersey has responded "Mr. Benton's motion to strike from the Journals of the Senate of the United States the unconstitutional sentence pronounced by that body upon the President!" and then undertakes to discuss to the Legislature of North Carolina the course it should pursue with regard to the matter, in the follow express terms: "We hope and believe that North Carolina, the native State of Col. Benton, will be the next to support him by her instructions, and more especially as General Jackson himself may be well considered a North Carolinian," &c. And has it come to this? Is the legitimate order of things to be reversed by a sort of unwarranted prerogative doctrine? and are the States, instead of acting through their Senators, according to the design of the Constitution, as checks upon the Executive, to be themselves watched and controlled by that Department? Are their Legislatures to be instructed as to their duty by the official organ of the Government, and that too upon a subject necessarily involving measures of the Administration? Can the people be indifferent to this indecent and audacious interference with the deliberations of their representatives? and will the high-minded and honorable representatives themselves treat it otherwise than with indignation and contempt? Can it be "believed" that the Legislature of North Carolina will obey orders from such a source? As Mr. Ritchie would say, *nous verrons.*—Raleigh Star.

**Cotton Market.**—Our Cotton Market has been steadily advancing since the opening of the season, and the article is now bringing readily, in this place, from 15 to 17 1/2 cents.

Speculation is busy in relation to this great staple, and what is to be the result, few if any can tell. There collection of years gone by should, however, teach those engaged in the trade a salutary lesson, and lead them to prudence and discretion in their transactions.—Camden Journal, Nov. 29.

**Cotton.**—A very large quantity has been brought in this week, and sales have continued brisk at \$14 50 to \$16 25; and several loads brought 16 30. We advise our country friends who are holding back for better prices to bring in the remainder of their crops as soon as practicable, as the prices are now good, and may not be better during the season.—Cheraw Gazette, Nov. 27.

**NEW YORK, NOV. 24.**  
Later from Liverpool.—By the *Racee* we have London papers to the 24th, and Liverpool papers to the 25th. They are absolutely barren of news.

**LIVERPOOL, Oct. 28, 1834.**  
The demand for Cotton has again been extensive, both from the trade and on speculation. Holders, in consequence, have obtained a further improvement in price, say 1/2 to 1/4 on the common to fair, and 1/4 to 1/2 per lb. on the better qualities of American. The total sales are \$7,000 bags, of which 15,000 are American. Our Stock on hand is estimated at 160,000, against 280,000 same period last year.

**From the Manchester (Miss.) Herald and Advertiser.**  
The spirit of Internal Improvement seems to be awakened with increased energy in Mississippi, and there appears a determination to effect something of real benefit to the glory and prosperity of the State. Let its march be onward, and if a successful beginning is made in one section, it will serve to arouse the sluggish and dormant action in others and perhaps rival parts, where nature has done much, but art and enterprise may effect still more.

On the opposite page we have inserted the proceedings of a large meeting of the friends of Improvement, in Natchez, to consider the propriety of constructing a Rail-road from that place to some point on Pearl river, with a view to its further extension. There is a manifest determination that the project shall be effected,—that from the importance of the undertaking, and the great and immense benefits likely to result, the beginning is a mere token of the spirit which will actuate the projectors throughout. Books for the subscription of stock were opened immediately, and at the close of the meeting between two and three hundred thousand dollars were subscribed, and soon after increased to nearly \$500,000.—This is the proper spirit, and proves they are in earnest.

**Spoliation of the fine arts.**—Mr. R. Miller advertises, in the National Intelligencer that he was met near the General Post-Office a few nights since, by two men, whose faces he verily believes to have been blacked, and who enquired of him what he had in his hand? To which important interrogation, Mr. R. Miller, with singular boldness, replied—"The likeness of Mr. Kendall," whereupon, the two men seized Mr. Miller's merchandise, and tore the image of Amos the heaven-born incontinently to pieces, and thus, like the Virago mentioned in the note to one of Lord Byron's poems, "multiplied the deformity." This Mr. Miller meets with many rubbers in retailing Amos physiognomy—for we presume he is the same genius that Mr. Forsyth blacked out of his room for offering him the vile daubing.

**Children killed by Bears.**—Two children have recently been killed by bears in Pennsylvania—one a small child in Tioga, and the other at Petersburg. The latter was a little boy, that had been sent in search of the cows. The legs and feet of the little sufferer were found, which was all that was left to reveal his fate to his agonized parents.

**Five Dollars Reward.**  
RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, on the 2nd instant, a Negro Man named JACK.—He is 23 or 24 years of age, about the middle height, rather of a yellow complexion, is a smart active looking man, but when spoken to has a downy look, and is a designing fellow. Jack had on, when last seen, a pair of brown homespun pantaloons and a round-about coat.—The above reward will be promptly paid to any one who will deliver him to Salisbury.  
C. FISHER.  
December 8, 1834.

**Meeting of the Bible Society.**  
The Members of the Rowan County Bible Society are requested to meet in the Presbyterian Church, in Salisbury, on the 25th day of the coming year, at the hour of 11 o'clock A.M. The object is to re-constitute the Society, and it is hoped that there will be a general attendance of those friendly to the institution. A sermon will be preached on the occasion.  
J. B. BERRY, Secy.

November 30, 1834.



## VARIETY.

### THE MOTHER.

The cold winds swept the mountain height,  
And pathless was the dreary wild;  
And amid the cheerless hours of night,  
A mother wandered with her child—  
As through the drifting snow she pressed,  
The babe was sleeping on her breast.  
And colder still the winds did blow,  
And darker hours of night came on,  
And deeper grew the drift of snow—  
Her limbs were chilled—her strength was gone.  
O God! she cried, in accents wild,  
If I must perish, save my child.  
She stripped her mantle from her breast,  
And bared her bosom to the storm,  
And round the child she wrapped the vest,  
And smil'd to think the babe was warm;  
With one cold kiss, one tear she shed,  
And sunk upon a snowy bed.  
At dawn, a traveller passed by,  
And saw her lying in a snowy veil—  
The frost of death was on her eyes,  
Her cheek was cold, and hard, and pale—  
He mov'd the robe from off the child,  
It liv'd—look'd up, and sweetly smil'd.

### A YANKEE EDITOR'S EXCUSE FOR THE PAUCITY OF EDITORIAL MATTER.

(In copying the following excuse-editorial, one of our contemporaries headed it as follows:

"If we had a subscriber on our list that we thought would not take the following as a sufficient excuse, for the want of a single line (of original matter) we would erase his name from our list."

We account ourselves lucky in having such a morose, with which to tickle the palates of our "miscellaneous" readers, because, as we are unable this week to serve up to them the usual quantity of such intellectual food, we hope they will find our excuse in the quality of what we give. But to the Yankee:

"The business of the editor has been too multifarious this week to admit his paying much attention to the editorial department of his paper. Our printer and devil have both been drunk; and we (that is ourselves) have been compelled to set most of the types and do the press work for the paper. It is known that 'we' are a practicing physician, and that our calls have been unusually prolific this week. Our sister's nurse has been sick, and we have been compelled to spend a considerable portion of our time in roasting the cradle. This would appear a sufficient excuse for any reasonable man; but this is not all. A beautiful black-eyed girl came to town last Saturday, and we had no sooner seen her than we were half dead in love; we have, during the week, wooed and won the dame, and shall (if no lawful objection be made) be married at the Methodist church tomorrow. Are our patrons satisfied? If not, we hope they may be doomed to a life of celibacy! Or if married, doomed to all the horrors of the henpecked husband!"

"Giving the bag" is well known to be a cant phrase among the girls, equivalent to discarding a beau. A young gentleman went to make an evening visit to a young lady, when, upon entering the room, he found her laughing at something right merrily—of course he enquired the cause—she told him her mother had just been making a pillow case, and had sewed up both ends! Well, said the gentleman, it is a pity she hadn't sewed you up in it—yes, perty indeed, Miss, then I suppose you would have wanted her to give you the bag."

"What an ocean of tears fell that fatal day."—The New England Review says, that two Wethersfield girls lately strung seven hundred bunches of onions in one day, one hundred and fifty being an ordinary day's work.

**Change of the Moon.**—Wm. W. Moon, of Lexington, Ky., offers a reward of \$100 for the apprehension of one Henry D. Moore, who ran away with Mr. Moon's change, amounting to about three hundred dollars. Moore is about thirty years of age, five feet ten inches high, with a dark skin, and black hair and whiskers.

It is rumored that a celebrated foreign biographer of "The Greatest and Best" has been presented with the royal order of the *Frying Pan* by the Kitchen Cabinet.

**Natural History.**—A London paper mentions, that, in a recent catalogue compiled by a French bookseller, of "Works on Natural History," is inserted Miss Edgeworth's well-known "Essay on Irish Bulls."

### TAKE NOTICE!

THE Subscriber having now fully complied with the Law, will proceed to sell, without reserve, on Friday the 15th day of December next, at the residence of Elizabeth Chaffin,

#### The Following Property,

Belonging to the Estate of Standly Chaffin, dec'd, consisting of

**125 Acres of LAND,**  
5 Likely Negroes—viz. 1 man, 3 women, and 2 children; the Farming Utensils,  
**HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP,**  
Household and Kitchen Furniture—and other articles, too tedious to mention.

The terms of sale will be 12 months' credit, the purchasers giving bonds with two approved securities. Other particulars made known at the sale.  
W. O. C. CHAFFIN, Ex'or.

N.B. All persons having claims against the Estate of Standly Chaffin, dec'd, are notified to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.  
W. O. C. Ex'or.  
November 29, 1834.

#### Mills and Land for Sale.

The Subscriber, intending to move, offers, for sale, a Good Tract of Land.

On Hunting Creek, in the County of Iredell, about 19 miles northeast of Staunton. There are

#### About 250 Acres

Is the Tract, and on the premises are a good Grist-Mill, Saw-Mill, & Cotton-Gin, together with a new unfinished FRAME DWELLING-HOUSE and Out-Houses.

The situation is healthy, and the water excellent. Further particulars are deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that any one wishing to purchase such valuable property would wish to see it for himself before trading.

The terms can be ascertained by directing a letter to the Subscriber, at County-Jail Post Office, Rowan County.

WARNER BROWN.

## Executors' Sale.

THE Subscribers having qualified as Executors of the last Will and Testament of Geo. Miller, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, at the late residence of the said deceased,

On Monday the 15th day of December next,

#### The following Property:

A quantity of Corn, Oats, Hay, Fodder, &c.

**Horses,**

**Cattle, Hogs, Sheep,**

**Wagon and Cart,**

and all the other farming Implements.

ALSO—ALL THE

**Household and Kitchen Furniture,**

Besides other articles, not enumerated.

The Sale will be continued from day to day, until all is sold.

Also, at the same time and place,

**WILL BE HIRED, FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,**

**A Number of very Valuable**

#### NEGROES:

Among them are several good Cooks.

Twelve months' credit will be given on all sums over one dollar, purchasers giving bonds with approved security; for all purchases to the amount of one dollar and under, cash will be required.

L. BINGHAM, } Execut.  
M. F. MILLER, } tors.

All persons indebted to the above Estate, are called upon to make immediate payment; and all such as have claims against it, are notified to present them for payment, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

L. BINGHAM, M. F. MILLER, Executrs.

Nov. 29, 1834.—St

### NOTICE.

AT October Term, 1834, of Montgomery County Court, Letters of Administration on the Estate of George W. McCain were granted to the Subscriber. Those indebted to the intestate are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims of any kind against the Estate are required to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOHN C. ATKINS, Administrator.

November 15, 1834.

### Further Notice.

ON Tuesday the 16th day of December next, at the late dwelling of George W. McCain, deceased, I shall offer for sale—

The Household and Kitchen Furniture,

The Farming and Blacksmith's Tools,

All the Stock of HORSES, CATTLE, Hogs, and Sheep,

The Crop of CORN, Fodder, Rye, Oats, and COTTON,

One Wagon and Harness, and

**Two Likely Negroes.**

Also, I will Hire Out, at the same time and place,

**The balance of the Negroes**

**BELONGING TO THE ESTATE—& RENT OUT**

**The Houses Plantation, Fish-Traps, &c.**

JOHN C. ATKINS, Administrator.

November 15, 1834.

### PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of a Decree of the Court of Equity, I will expose to public sale, on the premises, on Thursday the 18th day of December next, all

**Those Valuable Lands,**

Known by the name of the "Mill Lands," lying in Davidson & Rowan Counties, and containing, in all,

**About 2700 Acres.**

There is a comfortable Dwelling,

House, and a valuable Grist and Saw-Mill, with other improvements, upon the premises.

The said Lands are well adapted to the culture of Cotton and Grain of all kinds. They lie upon the Yadkin River, and embrace a large body of valuable LOW GROUNDS.

These Lands will be sold in a body, or in separate tracts, as may best suit purchasers.

The terms will be a credit of 12 months,

and the sale will positively take place on the day above named.

JAMES ELLIS,

Executor of the Estate of Anderson Ellis.

November 1, 1834.

### LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a valuable Tract of LAND, containing 845 Acres, lying in Lincoln County, on the Catawba River, about 6 miles below Beattie's Ford.

This Land is of an excellent quality, well adapted to Cotton and all kinds of Grain. A considerable portion of it is low-ground and meadow.

The Improvements, consisting of a Dwelling and all necessary out-houses, are new and convenient.

The terms will be made easy to the purchaser, and can be ascertained by addressing the subscriber, at Beattie's Ford, or the Catawba Springs Post-Office.

JAMES CONNOR.

September 6, 1834.

### NOTICE.

AT a late meeting of the Board of Trustees for the WAKE FOREST INSTITUTE, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to Contract for and Superintend the Building of a BRICK HOUSE at the Institute, to be three stories high; about one hundred feet long, and about sixty feet wide; to have twelve rooms on a floor, and a Passage from end to end, one from side to side, on each floor. The walls to be 41 inches thick at the base, and 14 inches thick on the last story.

Further particulars will be given to those who require it. Persons wishing to undertake, will inquire for themselves, and lay their bids before the Committee on or before the 22d December next, at which time they will meet at the Institute, and act upon them, with a view to have the work completed in the shortest time possible.

Bidders can apply to William Crenshaw, Chairman, at Wake Forest, for information, and present their bids to him.

WILLIAM CRENSHAW,

CHARLES W. SKINNER,

AMOS J. BATTLE,

AARON J. SPIVY,

JOSEPH B. OUTLAW,

November 29, 1834.

## MANSION HOTEL.

Situated at the North Corner of the Courthouse, SALISBURY, N. C.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Public in general, that they have recently purchased and taken possession of the above well-known Establishment. They deem it unnecessary to say any thing in regard to the location of the Hotel, as its many conveniences are already known to the travelling public; or can be seen at a single view of the premises; They therefore content themselves with assuring all who may have occasion to visit or travel through this section of country, (Stage-Passengers, Private Gentlemen, and Families) that the accommodations at the Mansion Hotel cannot be surpassed by any house in this State.

With a well-built and well-arranged house, elegant Dining and Lodging-Rooms, clean and well-furnished Beds, first-rate Cooks, attentive and industrious Servants, well-furnished Table and Bar, and an accommodating Landlord, the proprietors of the Mansion Hotel can with the greatest confidence insure to all who may honor their house with patronage, a large amount of comfort.

Pecks & Wellford's Stage

from the North, as well as the

Lincolnton and Cheraw Stages,

regularly arrive at and depart from the Mansion Hotel, several times each week; and, having an extensive and secure Stable, and Outlets who are industrious and well disposed, travellers in private conveyances or on horseback are assured that no pains will be spared to fit their horses for duty on the road after leaving the establishment.

HENRY W. CONNER,

RICHARD W. LONG.

Salisbury, November 8, 1834.—6m

## DAVID L. POOL,

Clock and Watch Maker.

JEWELLER AND SILVER-SMITH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its various branches.

His Shop is still kept at the old stand on the Main Street in Salisbury, one door above the Store of S. Lemly & Son.

Watches and Clocks of every kind will be repaired, at short notice, and on reasonable terms, and warranted for twelve months.

DAVID L. POOL

Will always keep on Hand a Variety of Articles in his line of business—such as

Patent Lever Watches, (English, French, Hunting, and Dutch);

Chains, Seals, and Keys, (gold and plated);

Breast-Pins and Finger-Rings;

Ever-pointed Pencil Cases and Leads;

Silver Ware; Spectacle Frames and Glasses;

Pistols and Dirks;

Pocket and Pen-Knives, (Rodgers's.)

Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange for articles purchased at his Shop, and in payment for work done and debts due.

D. L. P.

Salisbury, Nov. 15, 1834.

## Cheap Beef, and Good!

The Subscribers respectfully beg leave to inform the citizens of Salisbury, and the public in general, that they have commenced the Butchering Business, and will hereafter be prepared, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY morning, to furnish to their customers and all others who are fond of the article, BEEF of the very best description, not surpassed by any in the State for the qualities that render it so delightful an article of food. They respectfully solicit a trial of their meat, feeling satisfied that their assertion will prove correct, and be the means of securing to them a good share of public patronage. They will sell on the most reasonable terms that can be afforded.

P. SHAVER & CO.

Salisbury, July 19, 1834.

## Fever & Ague.

BY THE GENUINE

Rowand's Tonic Mixture.

THE FEVER & AGUE HAS BEEN CURED IN

20,000 CASES.

Within the three years that it has been in use—and the patients restored to health, vigor, and comfort, as they are ready and anxious to testify.

The genuine Mixture can be had at the Store of JOHN MURPHY, in Salisbury, N. C.

JOHN R. ROWAND.

September 27, 1834.

## ARKANSAW

—LAND AGENCY.—

THE Subscriber is about to move to Batesville, in Arkansas Territory, and will attend to making purchases, selling land, and paying taxes, for non-residents. There are many tracts of Military Bounty Lands, which, if not attended to, will be sold for taxes, and lost.

Letters (post-paid) addressed to the Subscriber, at Batesville, Arkansas, will be promptly attended to.

DAVID REINHARDT,

Late of Lincolnton, N. C.

September 27, 1834.

## Blacksmith Wanted.

CONSTANT employment and good wages will be given, by the Subscriber, to a Blacksmith who can come well recommended for capacity, industry, and moral character: none other need apply.

JOHN W. RAINEY,

Salisbury, Oct. 18.

## FOR RENT,

The Store and Ware-Room attached to the Mansion Hotel. This house is in the very centre of business, and is considered one of the very best stands in Salisbury for any kind of business. Possession can be had immediately, and rent will be moderate.

CONNER & LONG,

Salisbury, Nov. 8, 1834.

## Travellers' Inn,

SITUATED SOUTHWEST OF THE COURTHOUSE, IN THE TOWN OF LEXINGTON, (N. CAROLINA.)

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing Travellers that he keeps a House of Entertainment in Lexington, (N. C.) on Main Street, Southwest of the Courthouse.

His Table will always be supplied with the best fare that a plentiful neighborhood can afford. His House being capacious, and attended by servants who are industrious and zealous to please, Travellers can always be accommodated with GOOD BEDS in rooms with fire-places. And last, but not the least important consideration, HORSES will always receive such attention, in the Stable of the Subscriber, that they may leave it with increased ability to do the service of the road.

An excellent Line of

**Accommodation Stages**

Leaves the House of the Subscriber, FOR SALISBURY, on the evenings of Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, and returns to Lexington on the succeeding evenings.

Passengers going from South to North, by entering their names as far as Salisbury only, and there taking the Accommodation Line to Lexington, can have their choice, at the latter place, between the Piedmont Line and the one which runs by way of Fredericksburg.

JOHN P. MABRY.

Lexington, March 8, 1834.

## Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the firm heretofore existing, under the name of HARRIS & SHAVER, is dissolved, by mutual consent of the parties. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to come forward immediately and settle their accounts; and those to whom we are indebted will please render their accounts to us for payment.

GEORGE M. HARRIS,

JOHN I. SHAVER.

Salisbury, October 9, 1834.

## THE

CARRIAGE-MAKING

BUSINESS

HERETOFORE carried on by the above concern, will still be continued by the undersigned, in all its various branches, at the old stand of Harris & Shaver. It is hoped that the liberal patronage heretofore extended to one of us will continue to be bestowed on our new establishment.

Ready-made Vehicles, of various kinds, on hand; and will be sold cheap; and REPAIRING of every description will be promptly attended to, and executed in the most faithful manner.

JOHN I. SHAVER & Co.

Salisbury, October 11, 1834.

## BECKWITH'S

Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

THOSE who are afflicted with HEAD-ACHES, HEART-BURNS, and other distressing symptoms of disordered stomach, bowels, and liver, may find relief in Dr. Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills, which can be had at this Office—price fifty cents per box.

The Doctor, who once resided in this place, but now lives in Raleigh, has, after a long and extensive practice, been enabled to compound a most valuable remedy for the chronic diseases of the digestive organs, so common in Southern climates, especially with those who lead sedentary lives.

It would be an easy matter to make out certificates to prove that these Pills are a "sovereign remedy" for "all the ills that flesh is heir to;" but it is not pretended that they are an universal antidote. Certificates of the most respectable Physicians and other gentlemen can be shown to substantiate their efficacy in the particular class of diseases above spoken of; and the Editor of this paper can testify that he has derived speedy and permanent relief, in the use of them, from a most distressing and long-continued head-ache. Some of his friends tried them, at his suggestion, and experienced the same beneficial effects.

Salisbury, June 14, 1834.—tf

## Administrator's Sale.

THE Subscriber having obtained, from Rowan County Court, Letters of Administration of the Estate of the late Samuel Upright, will offer for sale, at the former residence of the said deceased,

On Tuesday the 9th day of December next,

All the PERSONAL PROPERTY belonging to said Estate, consisting of:

The Crop of Corn, Fodder, Hay, Wheat, Cotton in the seed, Oats, &c.

Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep;

The Farming Utensils; 1 Road Wagon;

The Household and Kitchen Furniture—and other articles, too tedious to mention.

Also, two NEGROES will be hired out.

Terms and other particulars made known at the sale.

N.B. All persons indebted to said Estate will please come forward and settle the same on or before the above day; and those holding claims of any kind against it are desired to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

November 17, 1834.

## Hides and Leather.

THE Subscriber has constantly on hand a large assortment of heavy Spanish and City-slaughtered HIDES—Also, LEATHER of every description—for sale on moderate terms.

Orders, forwarded with cash or city acceptances, will be attended to with punctuality and despatch.

SAMUEL CRICKSHANK,

Charleston, S. C.

November 8, 1834.

## Lincolnton Academy.

THE Examination of the Students under the care of Geo. W. Morrow will commence on the 20th